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10/060,792	01/29/2002	Theron Tock	DANAP005	8256

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HARRITY SNYDER, LLP
11350 Random Hills Road
SUITE 600
FAIRFAX, VA 22030

EXAMINER

ALAM, UZMA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/20/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/060,792	TOCK ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Uzma Alam	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 and 44-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 and 44-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to:
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/24/06</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to the response to the arguments filed September 21, 2006.

Claims 1-42, 44-50 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-16, 18-40, 42, and 44-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Win et al. US Patent No. 6,182,142. Win teaches the invention as claimed including access and registry servers to provide secure access to clients (see abstract).

As per claims 1, 34 and 39 Win et al. teaches a method, system and computer readable medium for accessing resources on a private network via an intermediary server said method comprising:

(a) receiving a login request from a user for access to the intermediary server (user login to Access Server (106) column 6, lines 6-24, column 9, lines 45-67);

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(b) authenticating the user (Authentication Client Module authenticates user by verifying user login with Registry Server (108), column 6, lines 49-51);

(c) subsequently receiving a resource request from the user at the intermediary server, the resource request requesting a particular operation with respect to a resource from the private network (User selects resource to be accessed from protected server (112), column 6, lines 16-24, lines 65-67);

(d) obtaining access privileges for the user (cookie sent to browser with access privileges; column 8, lines 56-67);

(e) determining whether the access privileges for the user permit the user to perform the particular operation at the private network (Access Server decrypts "roles cookie" to determine privileges Figure 3 (320), column 8, lines 56-67), and

(f) preventing performance of the particular operation at the private network such that a response to the resource request is not had when said determining (e) determines that the access privileges for the user do not permit the user to perform the particular operation at the private network (Access restricted (322)).

As per claims 19 and 44, Win et al. teaches a method for providing remote access to a private network via an intermediary server, said method comprising:

(a) receiving a login request from a remote user for access to the intermediary server (user login to Access Server (106) column 6, lines 6-24, column 9, lines 45-67);

(b) determining whether the remote user is permitted access to the intermediary server (Authentication Client Module authenticates user by verifying user login with Registry Server (108), column 6, lines 49-51);

(c) granting the remote user access to the intermediary server when said determining (b) determines that the remote user is permitted access, the granted access also carries access privileges to predetermined portions of the private network (Access Server decrypts “roles cookie” to determine privileges Figure 3 (320), column 8, lines 56-67);

(d) subsequently receiving a resource request from the remote user at the intermediary server, the resource request requesting a particular resource (User selects resource to be accessed from protected server (112), column 6, lines 16-24, lines 65-67);

(e) determining whether the resource request from the remote user is permitted by the access privileges (Access Server decrypts “roles cookie” to determine privileges Figure 3 (320), column 8, lines 56-67)

(f) supplying the particular resource to the remote user when said determining (e) determines that the resource request from the user is permitted (Figure 3C); and

(g) denying the remote user from access to the particular resource when said determining (e) determines that the resource request from the user is not permitted (Access restricted (322)).

As per claims 2 and 35, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the particular operation is one of a resource request, a file access operation or an email operation (resource request column 6, lines 65-67)

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As per claim 3 and 36, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1 wherein said authenticating (b) determines whether the user is authenticated based on an external authentication server (Access server (106) and registry server (108) that exchange information to authenticate a user. Registry server (108) verifies user name and password).

As per claim 4, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 3 wherein the external authentication server is within the private network (Registry server (108) coupled to Access server (106), Figure 5A).

As per claims 5 and 37, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the intermediary server stores the access privileges for a plurality of users (Access server (106) stores Authentication client module, column 6, lines 48-51)).

As per claim 6, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the intermediary server stores an authentication identifier for each of a plurality of users, the authentication identifier identifies an external authentication server to be used to perform said authenticating (b) (Access server (106) and registry server (108) that exchange information to authenticate a user. Registry server (108) verifies user name and password).

As per claim 7, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 6, wherein the external authentication server is within the private network (Registry server (108) coupled to Access server (106), Figure 5A).

As per claim 8, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 7, wherein the authentication identifier comprises a network address for the external authentication server (column 12, lines 26-67).

As per claim 9, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the resource request is from a client-side application operating on a client machine (column 5, lines 9-15).

As per claim 10, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 9, wherein the client side application is selected from the group consisting of a web browser, an email application or a file access application (column 5, lines 9-15).

As per claim 11, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the user is a remote user (column 5, lines 9-15).

As per claims 12 and 38, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the resource request is from a client-side application operating on a remote client machine (column 5, lines 9-15).

As per claim 13, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the private network is an 25 intranet or other network (column 5, lines 15-17).

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As per claim 14, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1 , wherein the resource request is from a network browser (column 5, lines 9-15).

As per claim 15, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1 , wherein said method further comprises: (g) performing the particular operation at the private network to determine a response to the resource request when said determining (e) (column 8, lines 56-60).

As per claims 16 and 40, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 1 and 34 , wherein the user has an Internet Protocol (IP) address associated therewith, and wherein said determining (e) comprises:

(e1) determining whether the access privileges for the user permit the user to perform the particular operation at the private network (column 8, lines 34-38); and

(e2) determining whether the IP address associated with the user is authorized (column 8, lines 38-41)

As per claims 18 and 42, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 17 and 40, wherein the access privileges comprise permitted operations, authorized IP addresses, and time-of-day restrictions for a plurality of users (column 8, lines 34-67).

As per claims 20 and 45, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 19, wherein said supplying (f) comprises: (f1) retrieving the particular resource from a content server (column 8, lines 45-55);

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(f2) modifying at least one URL within the particular resource (column 11, lines 55-67);
and (f3) sending the modified resource to the remote user (column 12, lines 1-10)

As per claims 21, 23, 46 and 48 Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 19 wherein said supplying (f) comprises: (f1) modifying the response so that links within the response point to the intermediate server (column 8, lines 44-55); and

(f2) sending the modified resource to the remote user (column 9, lines 6-21).

As per claims 22 and 47, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 19, wherein said supplying (f) comprises: (f1) determining a host name for a remote server hosting the particular resource being requested (column 8, lines 45-55);

(f2) sending a request for the particular resource to the remote server based on the determined host name (column 11, lines 55-67); and

(f3) receiving, at the intermediary server, a response to the request from the remote server (column 12, lines 1-10).

As per claim 24 and 28, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 19 and 23, wherein the private network is an intranet (column 5, lines 15-17).

As per claims 25 and 29, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 19 and 23, wherein the resource request is from a network browser (column 5, lines 9-15).

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As per claims 26 and 49, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 23 and 34, wherein the resource request is from a client-side application operating on a remote client machine (column 5, lines 9-15).

As per claims 27, 30 and 50, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 25, 19, and 44 wherein the client-side application is selected from the group consisting of: a web browser, an email application or a file access application (column 5, lines 9-15).

As per claim 31, Win et al. teaches an intermediary server system, comprising: a web server that receives requests for resources from client machines via a network (column 7, lines 1-21);

a protocol handler operatively connected to said web server, said protocol handler receives the requests for resources, modifies the requests to be directed to appropriate remote servers via the private network, and forwards the modified requests for resources to the appropriate remote servers (column 21, lines 9-45); and

a content transformer operatively connected to said protocol handler, said content transformer receives the resources supplied by the appropriate remote servers in response to the modified requests and modifies the resources such that at least certain links contained therein are modified to be directed to said intermediary server system instead of remote servers (column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-21).

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As per claim 32 Win teaches an intermediary server system as recited in claim 31, wherein said intermediary server system further comprises:

An authentication manager that manages access by said client devices to resources on the private network (column 6, lines 49-51; column 9, lines 47-60) ; and

A data store for storage of session authentication information and access privileges for the users (column 6, lines 48-51),

Wherein access to the resources is not permitted unless the user requesting the access is authenticated and has sufficient access privileges (column 8, lines 66-67; column 9, lines 1-5).

As per claim 33, Win teaches a system as recited in claim 32, wherein said system further comprises an authentication server provided within said private network for authenticating the users to provide authentication results (column 6, lines 49-51), and

Wherein said intermediary server permits or denies access to said private network via said intermediary server by the users based on the authentication results (column 8, lines 66-67; column 9, lines 1-5).

As per claim 37, Win teaches a computer readable medium as recited in claim 34 wherein the intermediary server stores the access privileges for a plurality of users (Access server (106) and registry server (108) that exchange information to authenticate a user. Registry server (108) verifies user name and password), and

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wherein the intermediary server stores an authentication identifier for each of a plurality of users, the authentication identifier identifies an external authentication server to be used to perform authentication (Registry server (108) coupled to Access server (106), Figure 5A).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 17 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Win et al. US Patent No. 6,182,142 in view of Coley et al. US Patent No. 5,826,014. Coley teaches the invention as claimed including a firewall system for protecting network elements connected to a public network (see abstract). Win teaches the invention as claimed including access and registry servers to provide secure access to clients (see abstract).

As per claims 17 and 41, Win et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 16 and 40. Win does not teach wherein said determining (e) further comprises: (e3) determining whether time-of-day restrictions are satisfied. Coley teaches wherein said determining (e) further comprises: (e3) determining whether time-of-day restrictions are satisfied. (column 9, lines 61-67; column 10, lines 1-26). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the profiles and roles of Win with the time of day restriction of Coley. A

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person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to restrict access to the protected server (Win 112).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-42, 44-50 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uzma Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-3995. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Tuesday 5:30 AM - 2:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Uzma Alam
Ua
December 8, 2006


ARIO ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100